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The graves can and ought to imitate the bodies of the colours by the degrees of the lights and shadows: 'tis impossible to give much strength to what they *grave*, after the works of the schools, without imitating in some sort the colour of the objects. *Dryden's Discourse.*

4. [From *grave*.] To entomb. Not in use.
There's more gold:
Do you damn others, and let this damn you:
And ditches *grave* you all! *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*
5. To clean, caulk, and sheath a ship. *Anyworth.*
To GRAVE. *v. n.* To write or delineate on hard substances.
Thou shalt make a plate of pure gold, and *grave* upon it. *Ex. xxviii. 36.*

GRAVE. *adj.* [*grave*, French; *gravis*, Latin.]
1. Solemn; serious; sober; not gay; not light or trifling.
To th' more mature,
A glass that fear'd them; and to the grave,
A child that guided dotards. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
We should have else desir'd
Your good advice, which still hath been both *grave*
And prosperous in this day's council. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
That *grave* awfulness, as in your best breed of matives, or
elegancy and prettiness, as in your lesser dogs, are modes of beauty.
Even the *grave* and serious characters are distinguished by their several sorts of gravity. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*
Youth on silent wings is flow'ry;
Graver years come rolling on. *Prior.*
To laugh, were want of goodness and of grace;
And to be *grave*, exceeds all pow'r of face. *Pope's Epistles.*
Folly-painting humour, *grave* himself,
Calls laughter forth. *Thomson's Winter.*

2. Of weight; not futile; credible. Little used.
The Roman state was of all others the most celebrated for their virtue, as the *gravest* of their own writers, and of strangers, do bear them witness. *Grav's Cypriot. Sac. b. iii. c. 3.*
4. Not showy; not tawdry; as, a *grave* suit of cloaths.
4. Not sharp of sound; not acute.
Accent, in the Greek names and usage, seems to have regarded the tone of the voice; the acute accent raising the voice, in some certain syllables, to a higher, *i. e.* more acute pitch or tone, and the *grave* depressing it lower, and both having some emphasis, *i. e.* more vigorous pronunciation. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

GRAVEL. *n. f.* [*gravier*, French; *gravel*, Dutch; *gravel*, Armerick.]
1. Hard sand; sand consisting of very small pebblestones.
Gravel consists of flints of all the usual sizes and colours, of the several sorts of pebbles; sometimes with a few pyrites, and other mineral bodies, confusedly intermixed, and common sand. *Woodward's Met. Ess.*
His armour, all gilt, was so well handled, that it shew'd like a glittering sand and *gravel*, interlaced with silver rivers. *Sidney.*

By intelligence,
And proofs as clear as founts in July, when
We see each grain of *gravel*. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
Providence permitted not the strength of the earth to spend itself in base *gravel* and pebbles, instead of quarries of stones. *Mor's Antidote against Atheism.*
So deep, and yet so clear, we might behold
The *gravel* bottom, and that bottom gold. *Dryden.*
The upper garden at Kensington was at first nothing but a *gravel* pit. *Spektor, N. 477.*
Gravel walks are best for fruit-trees. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
2. [*Gravelle*, French.] Sandy matter concreted in the kidneys.
If the stone is brittle it will often crumble, and pass in the form of *gravel*: if the stone is too big to pass, the best method is to come to a sort of a composition or truce with it. *Arbutnot.*
To GRAVEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To pave or cover with gravel.
Moss groweth upon alleys, especially such as lie cold, and upon the North, as in divers terraces; and again, if they be much trodden, or if they were at the first *gravelled*. *Bacon.*
2. To stick in the sand.
William the Conqueror, when he invaded this island, chanced at his arrival to be *gravelled*; and one of his feet stuck so fast in the sand, that he fell to the ground. *Camden.*
3. To puzzle; to stop; to put to a stand; to embarrass.
I would kiss before I spoke.
—Nay, you were better speak first, and when you were *gravelled* for lack of matter you might take occasion to kiss. *Shak.*
The disease itself will *gravel* him to judge of it; nor can there be any prediction made of it, it is so sharp. *Hawel.*
What work do our imaginations make with eternity and immensity? And how are we *gravelled* by their cutting dilemma's? *Glauv. Scip. c. 13.*
Mat, who was here a little *gravelled*,
Took up his nose, and would have cavill'd. *Prior.*
4. [In horsemanship.] To hurt the foot with gravel confined by the shoe.
GRAVELESS. *adj.* [from *grave*.] Without a tomb; unburied.

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By degrees the memory of my womb,
Together with my brave Egyptians all,
By the discarding of this pelleted storm,
Lie *graveless*. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

GRAVELLY. *adj.* [*graveleux*, French, from *gravel*.] Full of gravel; abounding with gravel; consisting of gravel.
There are some natural spring-waters that will inlapidate wood; so that you shall see one piece of wood, whereof the part above the water shall continue wood, and the part under the water shall be turned into a *gravelly* stone. *Bacon's N. Hist.*
If you live in a consumptive air, make choice of the more open, high, dry, and *gravelly* part of it. *Harvey on Consumption.*

GRAVELY. *adv.* [from *grave*.]
1. Solemnly; seriously; soberly; without lightness or mirth.
Thou stand'st
Gravely in doubt when to hold them wife. *Milton.*
A girl longs to tell her confidant that she hopes to be married in a little time, and asks her very *gravely* what she would have her to do. *Spektor. N. 475.*
Widow's above suspecting wiles;
The queen of learning *gravely* smiles. *Swift.*
A formal story was very *gravely* carried to his excellency, by some zealous members. *Swift.*
2. Without gaudiness or show.
GRAVENESS. *n. f.* [from *grave*.] Seriousness; solemnity and sobriety of behaviour.

You no less becomes
The light and careless livery that it wears,
Than settled age his fables, and his weeds
Importing health and *graveness*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
But yet beware of counsels when too full;
Number makes long disputes and *gravens* dull. *De Witt.*
GRAVEOLENT. *adj.* [*graveolens*, Lat.] Strong scented. *Dist.*
GRAVER. *n. f.* [*graveur*, French, from *grave*.]
1. One whose business is to inscribe or carve upon hard substances; one who copies pictures upon wood or metal to be impressed on paper.
If he makes a design to be *graved*, he is to remember that the *graver* disposes not their colours as the painters do; and that, by consequence, he must take occasion to find the reason of his design in the natural shadows of the figures, which he has disposed to cause the effect. *Dryden's Discourse.*
2. The file or tool used in *graving*.
With all the care wherewith I tried upon it the known ways of softening *gravers*, I could not soften this. *Digby.*
The tollsome hours in different labour slide,
Some work the file, and some the *graver* guide. *Gay's Fables.*

GRAVIDITY. *n. f.* [*graviditas*, Latin.] Pregnancy; state of being with child.
Women, obstructed, have not always the forementioned symptoms: in those the signs of *gravidity*, and obstructions are hard to be distinguished in the beginning. *Arbutnot on Dist.*
GRAVING. *n. f.* [from *grave*.] Carved work.
Skillful to work in gold; also to *grave* any manner of *graving*, and to find out every device which shall be put to him. *2 Chr. ii. 14.*
To GRAVITATE. *v. n.* [from *gravis*, Latin.] To tend to the center of attraction.

Those who have nature's steps with care pursued,
That matter is with active force endu'd,
That all its parts magnetic pow'r exert,
And to each other *gravitate*, assert. *Blackmore's Creation.*
That subtle matter must be of the same substance with all other matter, and as much as is comprehended within a particular body must *gravitate* jointly with that body. *Boyle.*
GRAVITATION. *n. f.* [from *gravitate*.] Act of tending to the centre.

The most considerable phenomenon belonging to terrestrial bodies is the general action of *gravitation*, whereby all known bodies, in the vicinity of the earth, do tend and press towards its centre. *Newton's Principia.*
When the loose mountain trembles from on high,
Shall *gravitation* cease, if you go by? *Pope's Essay on Man.*
GRAVITY. *n. f.* [*gravitas*, Latin; *gravité*, French.]
1. Weight; heaviness; tendency to the centre.
That quality by which all heavy bodies tend towards the centre of the earth, accelerating their motion the nearer they approach towards it, true philosophy has shewn to be unsolvable by any hypothesis, and resolved it into the immediate will of the Creator. Of all bodies, considered within the confines of any fluid, there is a twofold *gravity*, true and absolute, and apparent, vulgar or comparative; absolute *gravity* is the whole force by which any body tends downwards; but the relative or vulgar is the excess of *gravity* in one body above the specific *gravity* of the fluid, whereby it tends downwards more than the ambient fluid doth. *Quincy.*
Bodies do swim or sink in different liquors, according to the tenacity or *gravity* of those liquors which are to support them. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vii. c. 15.*
Though this increase of density may at great distances be exceeding slow, yet if the elastic tone of this medium be exceeding great, it may suffice to impel bodies from the denser parts

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parts of the medium towards the rarer; with all that power which we call *gravity*. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Atrociousness; weight of guilt.
No man could ever have thought this reasonable, that had intended thereby only to punish the injury committed, according to the *gravity* of the fact. *Hacker, b. i. f. 10.*
3. Seriousness; solemnity.
There is not a white hair on your face but should have his effect of *gravity*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. 1.*
Our youths and wildness shall no whit appear,
But all be buried in his *gravity*. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*
For the advocates and council that plead, patience and *gravity* of hearing is an essential part of justice. *Bacon's Essay 57.*
Great Cato there, for *gravity* renown'd. *Dryden's En.*
The emperors often jested on their rivals or predecessors, but their mints still maintained their *gravity*. *Addison.*

GRAVY. *n. f.* The ferous juice that runs from flesh not much dried by the fire.
They usually boil and roast their meat until it falls almost off from the bones; but we love it half raw, with the blood trickling down from it, delicately terming it the *gravy*, which in truth looks more like an ichorous or raw bloody matter. *Harvey on Consumption.*
There may be a stronger broth made of vegetables than of any *gravy* soup. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

GRAY. *adj.* [*græy*, Saxon; *grau*, Danish; *grau*, Dutch.]
1. White with a mixture of black.
They left me then, when the *gray* headed even,
Like a sad votarist in palmer's weed,
Rose from the hindmost thistles of Phœbus' wain. *Milton.*
These *gray* and dun colours may be also produced by mixing whites and blacks, and by consequence differ from perfect whites, not in species of colours, but only in degree of luminousness. *Newton's Opt.*
2. White or hoary with old age.
Living creatures generally do change their hair with age, turning to be *gray*; as is seen in men, though some earlier and some later; in horses; that are dappled and turn white; in old squirrels that turn grilly, and many others. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Thou hast neither forsaken me now I am become *gray* headed, nor suffered me to forsake thee in the late days of temptation. *Walton's Life of Bishop Sanderson.*

Anon
Gray headed men and *gray*, with warriors mix'd,
Assemble. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
The restoration of *gray* hairs to juvenility, and renewing the exhalated marrow, may be effected. *Glauv. Scip.*
Gray headed infant! and in vain grown old!
Art thou to learn that in another's gold
Lie charms resistless? *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat. 13.*
We most of us are grown *gray* headed in our dear master's service. *Addison's Spectator, N. 517.*

Her *gray* hair'd synods damning books unread,
And Bacon trembling for his brazen head. *Pope's Dunciad.*
3. Dark like the opening or close of day; of the colour of ashes.
Our women's names are more *gracious* than their *Cassia*, that is, *gray* eyed. *Camden's Remains.*
The *gray* ey'd morn smiles on the morning night,
Chequ'ring the eastern clouds with streaks of light. *Shakespeare.*
I'll pay you *gray* is not the morning's eye;
'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow. *Shak. R. and Jul.*
Soon as the *gray* ey'd morning streaks the skies,
And in the doubtful day the woodcock flies. *Gay's Trivia.*

GRAY. *n. f.* A badger.
GRAYBEARD. *n. f.* [*gray* and *beard*.] An old man, in contempt.
Younglings, thou can't not love so dear as I.
—*Graybeard*, thy love doth freeze. *Shakespeare.*
Have I in conquest stretch mine arm so far,
To be afraid to tell *graybeards* the truth? *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*
GRAYHOUND. See GREYHOUND.
GRAYLING. *n. f.* The umber, a fish.
The *grayling* lives in such rivers as the trout does, and is usually taken with the same baits, and after the same manner: he is of a fine shape, his flesh white, and his teeth, those little ones that he has, are in his throat. He is not so general a fish as the trout, nor so good to eat. *Walton's Angler.*

GRAYNESS. *n. f.* [from *gray*.] The quality of being gray.
To GRAZE. *v. n.* [from *graze*.]
1. To eat grass; to feed on grass.
The greatest of my pride is to see my ewes *graze*, and my lambs suck. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*
Graze where you will, you shall not house with me. *Shakespeare.*
Leaving in the fields his grazing cows,
He fought himself some hospitable house. *Dryden's Fables.*
The more ignoble throng
Attend their stately steps, and slowly *graze* along. *Dryden.*
2. To supply grass.
Physicians advise their patients to remove into airs which are plain champagnes, but *grazing*, and not overgrown with heath. *Bacon.*

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The sewers must be kept so as the water may not stay too long in the Spring; for then the ground continueth the wet, whereby it will never *graze* to purpose that year. *Bacon.*
A third sort of *grazing* ground is that near the sea, which is commonly very rich land. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. To move on devouring.
As every state lay next to the other that was oppressed, so the fire perpetually *grazed*. *Bacon on the War with Spain.*
4. [From *grazer*, French.] To touch lightly.
Mark then a bounding valour in our English,
That being dead, like to the bullets *grazing*,
Breaks out into a second course of mischief,
Killing in relapse of mortality. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

To GRAZE. *v. a.*
1. To tend grazing cattle; to set cattle to feed on grass.
Jacob *graz'd* his uncle Laban's sheep. *Shakespeare.*
O happy man, faith he, that, lo! I see
Grazing his cattle in those pleasant fields,
If he but know his good! *Daniel's Civil War.*
The chief beheld their chariots from afar;
Their steeds around;
Free from their harness, *graze* the flow'ry ground. *Dryden.*
Grounds *graze* well the next year after plowing. *Mortimer.*
Some *graze* their land 'till Christmas, and some longer. *Mort.*
He hath a house and barn in repair, and a field or two to *graze* his cows, with a garden and orchard. *Swift.*
2. To feed upon.

I was at first as other beasts, that *graze*
The trodden herb, of abject thoughts and low. *Milton.*
This Neptune gave him, when he gave to keep
His scaly flocks that *graze* the wat'ry deep. *Dryden's Virgil.*
The lambs with wolves shall *graze* the verdant mead. *Pope.*
GRAZIER. *n. f.* [from *graze*.]
All *graziers* prefer their cattle from meaner pastures to better. *Bacon.*
Gentle peace, which filleth the husbandman's barns, the *grazier's* folds, and the tradesman's shop. *Howel.*
His confusion increased when he found the alderman's father to be a *grazier*. *Spektor, N. 612.*
Of agriculture, the desolation made in the country by *engrossing graziers*, and the great yearly importation of corn from England, are lamentable instances under what discouragement it lies. *Swift.*

GREASE. *n. f.* [*graisse*, French.]
1. The soft part of the fat; the oily or unctuous part of animals.

Grease, that's sweaten
From the murtherer's gibbet, throw
Into the flame. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
To take out a spot of *grease* they use a coal upon brown paper. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Thou hop'st, with sacrifice of oxen slain,
To compass wealth, and bribe the god of gain
To give thee flocks and herds, with large increase;
Fool! to expect them from a bullock's *grease*. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
A girdle, foul with *grease*, binds his obscene attire. *Dryden.*
2. [In horsemanship.] A swelling and gourdiness of the legs, which generally happens to a horse after his journey.
To GREASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To smear or anoint with grease.
2. To bribe; to corrupt with presents.
Envy not the store

Of the *greas'd* advocate that grinds the poor. *Dryden's Pers.*
GREASINESS. *n. f.* [from *grease*.] Oiliness; fatness.
Upon the most of these stones, after they are cut, there appears always, as it were, a kind of *greasiness* or unctuousity. *Boyle.*

GREASY. *adj.* [from *grease*.]
1. Oily; fat; unctuous.
The fragments, scraps, the bits and *greasy* reliques
Of her o'er-eaten faith. *Shakespeare.*
2. Smeared with grease.
Even the lewd rabble
Govern'd their roaring throats, and grumbled pity:
I could have hugg'd the *greasy* rogues; they pleas'd me. *Olto.*
Buy sheep, and see that they be big-boned, and have a soft *greasy*, well curled close wool. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. Fat of body; bulky. In reproach.
Let's consult together against this *greasy* knight. *Shakespeare's Great.*
GREAT. *adj.* [*græat*, Saxon; *groot*, Dutch.]
1. Large in bulk or number.
Judas one of the twelve came, and with a *great* multitude with swords and staves, from the chief priests and elders of the people. *Mat. xxvi. 47.*
All these cities were fenced with high walls, gates and bars, besides unwall'd towns a *great* many. *Deutr. iii. v.*
The idea of so much is positive and clear: the idea of *greater* is also clear, but it is but a comparative idea. *Locke.*
2. Having any quality in a high degree.
There were they in *great* fear.
This is a *great* paradox. *Pf. xiv. 5.*
3. Considerable